

# SACRAMENTO JOURNAL

VOLUME LXXX--NO. 89.

SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,330.

Our Winter Catalogue and Holiday Price List Mailed Free to Any Address.

## Only One More Moon to Christmas

See Show Window of Plush Goods.

## HAVE YOU THOUGHTS OF BUYING BOOKS?

We have thousands. Not a thin place in the long row of shelves arranged on the basement floor. Everything is fixed to make your choosing easy. CHRISTMAS CARDS, BOOK-LETS and NOVELTIES generally, main floor, adjoining cloak-room.

## HOW IS YOUR BLANKETS?

Likely there's a cold wave hatching.

Five pounds of clean, white wool in a Blanket—one of the kind that hangs over all around. Worth \$5, selling for \$4.

Dozens of different weight Blankets, white, scarlet, blue, gray and vicuna, California and Eastern; prices in your interest.

Ladies' Extra-quality Gossamer Rubbers.....45 cents a pair  
Ladies' Pebble Goat Button, St. Louis toe and tip, C. S. last.....\$1.95  
Ladies' Grain Button, C. S. or opera last.....1.45  
Misses' Spring-heel Goat Button, 11 to 2.....1.25  
Misses' Spring-heel or Heel Goat Button, 11 to 2.....1.45

For school or play, rain or shine, whatever head-rig the girl should have, no need to point to this or that; any style that ought to be here is here. You know it, if you know the Red House Millinery Rooms. More prices are all aslant your way.

## FANCY PATTERN MACKINTOSH

Or Double Texture Coats, for wet and cold. These garments are thoroughly vulcanized, waterproof and will not grow hard. They come in light and dark wool cheviot patterns, making a desirable and dressy Overcoat. Price, \$6.

## C. H. GILMAN,

RED HOUSE, J Street, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

## FELTER, SON & CO.,

Wine, Liquor and Cigar Dealers,  
1008 and 1010 Second St., Sacramento, Cal.

FRUITS, BEED, PRODUCE, ETC.  
W. H. WOOD & CO.,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
California and Oregon Produce and Fruit  
POTATOES A SPECIALTY.  
Nos. 117 to 125 J St., Sacramento.

S. GERSON & CO.,  
Fruit, Produce & Commission Merchants,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
P. O. Box 120.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,  
General Commission Merchants and  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Fruit and Produce.  
335, 310 and 312 S. St., Sacramento.  
Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 385. U

W. R. STRONG COMPANY,  
Fruit and Produce  
DEALERS,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
Telephone 101. Postoffice Box 101.

GREGORY BROS. CO.,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants,  
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W. D. COMSTOCK'S,  
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## NEW TO-DAY.

The Y's will meet this evening at the residence of Miss Lorraine Hart, 1224 J street.

Former members and all desirous of rejoining the Sacramento Hebrew Association are invited to attend a meeting to be held at 7 o'clock at 1224 J street, on Wednesday evening, December 3, 1890.

Regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, December 4, 1890, at 7 o'clock.

Annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, December 4, 1890, at 7 o'clock.

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## IN FOREIGN LANDS.

### Parrell on the Rack Before the Irish Members.

Members.

MUCH CONFIDENCE IN HIM YET.

The Land Bill in the House of Commons—Gladstone Makes an Attack Upon it.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

PARNELL'S FLIGHT.

The Irish Members of the Commons Have Another Lively Meeting.

LONDON, December 2.—The meeting of the Irish members of Commons to consider the advisability of removing Parnell was resumed at noon. Parnell was the first of the party to arrive. Reporters are excluded.

About half an hour was occupied in reading telegrams from various persons in Ireland and the United States and the manifesto sent by the delegates of the party now in the United States. The reading of the dispatches was frequently interrupted by cheering.

J. O'Kelly asserted that it would be the best policy for the Nationalists to abandon Parnell simply because a number of politicians who sought an alliance with the Irish party in the United States had been disappointed by the party's attitude.

A sharp controversy took place concerning the cable dispatches sent to the United States for the purpose of inducing their action.

The meeting here adjourned for dinner.

The vote on Nolan's amendment was 11 to 20. When the meeting reconvened after dinner, the Irish members of Commons to consider the advisability of removing Parnell was resumed at noon. Parnell was the first of the party to arrive. Reporters are excluded.

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION.

Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year, \$6.00

For six months, \$3.50

For three months, \$2.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all other cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

The WEEKLY UNION per year, \$1.00

The SUNDAY UNION per year, \$1.00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Bickel, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Bookstores, and at the Market and

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 3 P. M. Wednesday: For Northern California—Threatening weather and rain, except at Klamath, cooler in Northern Nevada.

CALIFORNIA IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The managers of the World's Fair for 1893 at Chicago have divided the exposition into fifteen grand divisions. Each division is to be a department with an independent Superintendent and corps of officers, and as we understand the order, exhibits are to be classified by the titles and shown in the several departments, to wit:

A—Agriculture, food and food products, farming machinery and appliances.

B—Viticulture, horticulture, and agriculture.

C—Live stock—domestic and wild animals.

D—Fish, fisheries, fish products, and aquaria.

E—Mineral, geological, plastic, and decorative.

F—Mines, mining, and metallurgy.

G—Transportation exhibits—railways, vessels, vehicles.

H—Manufactures.

I—Electricity and electrical appliances.

J—Fine arts—plastic, plastic, and decorative.

K—Literary, educational, engineering, public works, architecture, music, and drama.

L—Ethnology, archaeology, progress of labor and invention—social and collective exhibits.

M—Forestry and forest products.

N—Publicity and promotion.

O—Foreign affairs.

These departments are subdivided into 173 divisions and 9,119 parts.

Now, let us suppose the exhibits from California to be distributed among 900 parts of the fourteen of the fifteen departments, what creditable showing could we make in comparison with others, in any one department, excepting only that of viticulture, horticulture and floriculture—the second on the list? California will simply be lost in the other departments. What this State wants is a collective exhibit, and that, too, in a building provided by the State, or for it, and that attention will be drawn to the State and its climatic and productive claims which we so much desire, and the spirit of inquiry among home-seekers will be awakened which are constantly endeavoring to arouse and intensify.

If we adhere to the demand for a distinct exhibition it will, unquestionably, be conceded. When it is known that California is to make a State exhibition our own people will be spurred to greater and better exertion. State pride will quicken them, and the local spirit will animate them to not only make the exhibition notable and prominent in the great fair, but to make it the first among the distinctive features of the exposition. Thus the fair itself will be enhanced in value and attractiveness.

"CHANGING FRONT."

The San Francisco Call, under the above caption, says: "The Sacramento Record-Union has, since the election, shown a disposition to get on the free trade side of the tariff question." It then proceeds to argue that the RECORD-UNION does not reflect Republican party sentiment.

This commentary is either an evidence of intolerance or misapprehension. The Call evidently is unable to distinguish between what we term reciprocity and free trade. The RECORD-UNION's "disposition" has been expressed in no unmistakable terms. It is for reciprocity, limited by agreement and extended in all quarters where advantages to us, upon precisely the line laid down by Secretary of State Blaine for reciprocal relations with the Latin States of the Southern Continent, and much broadened by President Harrison in his recent message.

It is no fault of the RECORD-UNION that its amiable contemporary cannot comprehend plainly expressed thought upon a practical and entirely understandable subject. The political faith of the RECORD-UNION is as broad as the national weal, and if party is narrower than that in any policy, the RECORD-UNION never has failed, and never will, to rebuke party, whether it be the party of its choice or any other.

It is the independence of the independent American press, its freedom from party, and its independence of party, that guarantees to the people the discussion of the truth freed from bigotry, intolerance or the twist of party bias.

If our esteemed contemporary, which in recent years the RECORD-UNION has had occasion so often to commend for its passage into the realm of opinions and out of the shadows of the non-committal, will study the reciprocity question a bit, it will discover that reciprocity is not only not free trade doctrine, but is the best of protective policies. It, perhaps, discover that the very emphatic reason why Harper's Weekly, the New York Evening Post, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the New York Times and similar high priests of free trade doctrine sneer at and condemn the reciprocity policy now under debate, is because it is not the synonym for free trade.

THE ALBATROSS, the steamer of the United States Fish Commission, will soon begin operations between Acapulco and the Galapagos Islands, under direction of Professor Alexander Agassiz, in making a deep-sea survey. One of the purposes is to compare the fauna of the sea bottom with that of the bottom on the east of the Isthmus of Panama. Another purpose

and incident to that named, is to determine if ever the waters of the Caribbean Sea swept over the Isthmus and into the Pacific. The comparisons of the results of the dredging now to be made, and the well-known physical conditions of the bottom of the Caribbean, will enable this to be done with at least comparative accuracy. But of what value will the fact be if it is determined affirmatively? It will establish Dr. Croll's theory, that at one time the equatorial current was diverted so far southward that the Gulf Stream was unknown, and Europe, for that and other reasons, was buried under glacial ice. That, if a truth, will throw new light upon geological and other questions involving age of earth formations that scientists will deem of the highest value.

In Bismarck's scheme for remaking the map of Europe, he included the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Now that is severed from the rule of Holland the question is debated whether Emperor William will carry out the Bismarckian idea. He has but to suggest it and it is done, despite the objections of England and France, for Duke Adolph is known to be not averse. Originally, Bismarck's plan was to absorb the whole of Holland into the German Empire, but for many reasons that will not be now undertaken. Luxemburg, however, is pretty certain to fall to Germany.

The RECORD-UNION will be the last paper in the world to detract from the credit due to any contemporary for manifestation of enterprising spirit. It respects and applauds legitimate enterprise in all quarters. But we beg leave to suggest to the San Francisco Evening Post that boasting of the enterprise of that modest journal in securing and printing the President's message is just a trifle out of line with journalistic ethics. As a matter of fact, the message was sent at the same time to all journals, with the compliments of the Associated Press, and cost none of them a cent for "securing" it.

It is manifest that Parnell must step down from the leadership of the Irish Home Rule party. It is wise judgment that makes this imperative. It is either the sacrifice of the party or of the leader. Between the two there is but one choice.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—In the Senate today, among the various communications and petitions presented and referred, were numerous petitions for the amendment of the tariff bill, providing for a rebate on manufactured tobacco.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them being by Senator James H. Smith, a bill to amend an act to provide for a rebate on tobacco and snuff held in stock January 1, 1891.

Senator Stanford offered a resolution (agreed to) calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the steps being taken for the disarmament of the Indians on the reservations in Nebraska and South and North Dakota.

Senator Stanford offered a resolution (agreed to) instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the advisability of the passage of a law authorizing a survey for a trans-Pacific submarine cable from some point on the Pacific Coast to the Hawaiian Islands, thence by Samoa and New Zealand to Australia, and encourage the formation of a company for the purpose.

The Senate bill, for the donation to Chatham County, State of Washington, for public buildings, the proceeds of the sale of certain public lands, was passed.

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## MARTSVILLE AND LOS ANGELES.

## THE CITRUS FAIRS WILL BE HELD IN THOSE CITIES.

San Diego Evidently Did Not Want the Southern Fair—Marsville Has no Opposition Whatever.

The State Board of Agriculture met yesterday afternoon at the new Pavilion for the purpose of locating the Northern and Southern Citrus Fairs for the winter. President Green occupied the chair, and when Secretary Edwin F. Smith called the roll Directors LaRue, Hancock, Cox, Singletary, Carr, DeLong and Chase responded.

There were also present Norman Rideout, G. W. Harney, James O'Brien, Jr., and James T. Bogue (the Northern Citrus Fair Executive Committee), W. A. Lawson of the Marsville Appeal, B. E. Brown of the Orville Mercury, Hon. D. M. Ormon, Senator F. H. Grovelly, K. D. Ridenour, Mr. Wells of Los Angeles, and several others.

As the Los Angeles delegation was anxious to get away the matter of the Southern California Citrus Fair was taken up first.

Secretary Smith read a communication, embodying a report of a mass meeting recently held in the South, at the San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and in fact, all of the Southern citrus fruit sections were represented. At this mass meeting the delegates were unanimously agreed upon as the proper place for holding the fair this winter. It was also agreed that from March 21 to March 14th would be the most suitable time for the fair. Los Angeles guaranteed to pay all expenses if the fair were held in their city, would provide special railroad rates and excursions from the northern part of the State would be especially well cared for.

A communication was read from Director Gird stating that although the Board has attended the meeting of the Board his sympathies were decidedly in favor of Los Angeles.

Director LaRue said that while he believed that Los Angeles was the best place for the fair, he was under the impression that when the fair was held in Los Angeles last year the Board at that time promised to favor San Diego this year.

There were no more communications from San Diego, however, no communication had been received, and nothing to indicate that the San Diegoans wanted the fair. This was all pointed out by Director LaRue by several of those present, but he claimed that San Diego ought to have a hearing.

Director Hancock finally moved that the fair be held at Los Angeles, and Mr. Chase seconded the motion.

A vote was about to be taken, when Director Shippee put in an appearance, and matters had to be explained to him. He promptly put in an objection to the vote to Los Angeles, on the same grounds as advanced by Mr. LaRue.

Mr. Cox agreed with two gentlemen that San Diego had been promised the fair, but he said that if the people of that city wanted to have the fair, they should go to the Board in person. Under circumstances, Mr. Cox said he would vote for Los Angeles.

There was a lengthy discussion on the subject, but Messrs. Shippee and LaRue were finally convinced that San Diego had been sufficiently promised the fair, and as to what was going on, and they agreed to vote for Los Angeles.

The vote for Los Angeles was then unanimous.

Mr. Wells of Los Angeles thanked the Board in a brief speech. He stated that Los Angeles would be glad to have the fair, and he promised also that Los Angeles people would guarantee that their fair there would be a success. He had feelings and sore spots that characterized the fair last year. One of the State Directors, Mr. Hancock, had been one of the great injustice, unwillingly and without misstatement. The Southern people, he said, hoped now to undo that, by asking Mr. Hancock to be appointed as one of the managers of the southern fair. In conclusion, Mr. Wells extended an invitation to the citrus growers of this year to place an exhibit in the southern fair.

The matter of locating the northern citrus fair was disposed of very quickly in favor of Marsville. There was no opposition whatever to the proposition to hold the fair in that city, and it slid through the entirety of the proverbial greased pig.

Editor Lawson, of the Appeal, made a few remarks, saying that an organization had been completed for taking charge of the fair, and sufficient funds had been subscribed by the people of Yuba and Sutter counties, ample accommodations for visitors provided, and with the excellent railroad facilities, everything indicated that the affair would be an immense success.

After Marsville had been decided upon, Mr. Lawson thanked the Board, and also thanked Mr. Wells, on behalf of the people of the north, for the invitation to exhibit in Los Angeles, but explained that it was hardly possible for the northern growers to accept the invitation, owing to the early opening of the northern citrus fruits. By March, when the southern fair was held, the northern citrus crop would be exhausted. Mr. Lawson added, however, that the people of the north would be exceedingly happy to make room for an exhibit from the south.

Directors Gird and Carr were appointed to superintend the southern fair, and Directors Hancock and Bogue the one at Marsville. The sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for each fair.

## A BOOM-ERANG.

Experiences of a Sacramento in Search of a Fortune.

An action has been instituted in the Superior Court by A. Meister, through S. C. Denison, his attorney, to sell the sum of \$2,000 in the way of damages, costs of suit, etc., from the Sutter City Improvement Company and A. Gardemeyer, its manager.

As a ground for complaint, the plaintiff avers that the defendant contrived and promulgated a scheme for the sale of a large number of lots in the town of Sutter City, Sutter county, in order to induce persons to buy defective lots and to build upon them, and that the defendant, by means of a drawing, to take place among the purchasers after the higher stage of the lot, that valuable buildings were being constructed upon some of the lots—among them bank buildings, etc.—and that this glittering bait tempted the plaintiff, even as the serpent tempted Eve, his innocent relative, and he went for the prize.

He says he paid for the lot and lot and lot, and when the drawing or distribution came he was entitled to receive a good and sufficient lot, but the defendant, by means of a drawing, to take place among the purchasers after the higher stage of the lot, that valuable buildings were being constructed upon some of the lots—among them bank buildings, etc.—and that this glittering bait tempted the plaintiff, even as the serpent tempted Eve, his innocent relative, and he went for the prize.

## AMUSEMENTS.

At the Metropolitan Theatre Friday and Saturday evenings Hermann's New Transatlantic company will appear. The troupe is wholly different from Hermann's previous company that played here last spring.

The Philadelphia Record speaks of the new company as excellent and notably so as to Senora Tejon, a famous Spanish dancer, the glistering Parisian troupe of dance-halls, Holloway, who does a wonderful feat upon an unsupported twenty-five-foot ladder, and as to Josephine Henley, the London skirt dancer. Most, and from of San Francisco endorse the troupe in warm terms and refers to those named as the finest performers in their line of recent times, and names in addition an superior, an eccentric trio in a musical act, Guyer and Goodwin "The Two Kims," an acrobatic and humorous act of striking character.

Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist, will know here as perhaps the leader in his art; Flora Moore, a character song and dance actress; Gus Brown in dialect imitations; Herr Tholer, the electrical clown, who was seen last spring; the grotesques, the Alexander brothers, and Moama El

## THE STATE SCHOOLS.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS REVISING THE PRESENT LAW.

Recommendations Submitted by State Superintendent Hott—Committee Appointed—Etc.

The second biennial State Convention of the County School Superintendents convened yesterday morning in the Supreme Court-room, in the State Capitol, for the purpose of revising the school law. These revisions are to be submitted to the Legislature for its action. There were about 100 Superintendents present.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hott called the assembly to order and submitted the following recommendations:

That applicants for State diplomas be examined by the State Board of Education, and that regular State diplomas be awarded by the State Board of Education, and that the State Board of Education be required to confer with the Superintendent of Public Instruction concerning the time of holding the various county institutions.

That the granting of teachers' certificates be based upon uniform standards of qualifications and controlled by a central authority, and that certificates be so issued that they shall be valid in any part of the State.

That at least three years of the experience required for a State diploma or life diploma be obtained in California.

That the law on compulsory education be revised so as to make it more effective.

That the expenditure of the State library fund be placed in charge of the County Boards of Education.

That a scientific temperance instruction be added to the branches in which teachers are examined.

That as a rule, more time be given to discussion and class drill exercises in Teachers' Institutes.

The adoption by the Legislature of a free text-book system.

The establishment of "Arbor Day" for the purpose of manual and industrial training (including the kindergarten), to some extent, and to pay the teachers.

The reduction of the amount of work generally given in the course of study throughout the State, or the reduction of a year's study, which the pupils are required to complete the course. This recommendation was not adopted.

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State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hott called the assembly to order and submitted the following recommendations:

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